

Broadville American.

W. H. FOSTER, Editor and Proprietor.
FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 21, 1860.

The Editor's sickness precludes the usual attention to editorial matter this week.

Our Domestic Affairs.
The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior is always an important document, developing as it does the resources and material prosperity of the country. The last report of Secretary Thompson discusses the right of preemption, the Homestead policy, and the claims made by settlers for the postponement of sales publicly proclaimed. The income from the public lands during the past four years has not been as large as was expected, owing to the commercial revolution of 1857 and other causes, among them the fact of political discussion of an alienation in the present Land system, inducing parties to defer removal until a settlement of the question is obtained. The unsuccessful claims made upon the public lands are recited, and the opinions of former secretaries confirmed. The different grants of lands to States and corporations are detailed and commented upon.

The amount of public land sold or otherwise disposed of, during the year, is as follows: 3,379,040 acres located with military warrants; 2,037,770 acres approved under swamp land grant; 2,364,430 acres sold for cash or otherwise disposed of; \$2,121,425 total amount received for lands sold for cash. During the same period, 9,649,471 acres have been surveyed and prepared for market.

The Pension Bureau reports the following results for the year: 190 army invalids have been added to the rolls, and 62 have had their pensions increased. The whole number of army invalids now on the rolls is 4,854, the aggregate of those pensions is \$438,066 per annum. The whole amount paid to army invalids during the past year, is \$441,947.70. Pensions have been allowed to 66 widows of Revolutionary soldiers during the year, making the number now on the rolls 3,204, a diminution since the last annual report of 510. The whole amount paid to this class of pensioners during the year was \$268,712.39. The whole amount paid for pensions of all classes during the past year is \$1,103,562.03. The annual sum required to pay those now on all the rolls is \$1,001,018.95. The number of bounty land warrants issued during the year ending September 30, 1860, was 6,000, for an aggregate quantity of 339,000 acres.

The Patent Office Bureau reports that 638 applications for patents have been received, and 844 patents filed. Three thousand six hundred and twelve applications have been rejected, and 3,896 patents issued, including re-issues, additional improvements and designs. In addition to this, there have been 46 applications for extensions, and 28 patents have been extended for a period of seven years from the expiration of their first term.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs reports that the amount expended for payment to various tribes in compliance with treaty obligations, during the present calendar year, in money, goods and provisions, \$2,924,969.65. There is now in the Treasury the sum of \$2,281,194 applicable to the Indian service for the balance of the fiscal year terminating 30th June, 1861. The estimates for the fiscal years 1861-62, based on treaty promises, special provisions of law, and the legitimate incidental expenses arising therefrom, amount to \$2,114,935.38. Since the 4th of March, 1857, eleven treaties have been negotiated with various Indian tribes. The quantity of land acquired by these treaties, which now constitutes a part of the public domain, is 30,332,580 acres; for which the government has agreed to pay the aggregate consideration of \$3,726,880. There have also been ceded by treaty tracts 632,400 acres of land, to be sold in trust for the benefit of the respective tribes.

The Panic.
The American Ruralist remarks that the fact that panics of the monetary kind do not always depend upon the money or values in the country was never more noticeable than at present. A panic may be manufactured when no occasion for it exists. At the present time the amount of produce in the West is enormous; the East has been busy in manufacturing and has borne crops of unusual abundance. The only deficiency has been a partial failure of corn in the South. The cotton crop is large, not large in average production per acre, but unusually large in breadth planted. The South, it is true, has been buying prodigiously, and running in debt, during her unexampled prosperity, and now needs to retrench and stop buying.

This is the only real cause for panic existing. The rest has been brought about by political agitation. If this agitation should continue, business will be slow for a time, purse strings will tighten, a fit economy will intervene, and all this disturbance will produce more or less distress to laborers thrown out of business, and occasion temporary loss

from the derangement of exchanges, but the result will be good in the end. The South ought to stop buying silks and jewelry and expend her wealth upon a wheat and corn; the West will not be injured by buying cautiously. We are always in danger when running in debt, and always safe when spending less than our income.

California is sending fifty millions of gold yearly, and Pike's Peak is good for five millions. We are not importing, and there is no drain of specie to Europe, the West and South are in debt to New York, a city that has twenty millions of specie in her bank vaults, and no balance of trade against her to draw it out. Then what utter nonsense it is to indulge in mournful jeremiads over the financial condition of the country, except so far as political disturbances may temporarily affect the finances.

There is one other occasion of disturbance always active in times of panic, to be found in the systems of rotten banking that curse the country. In consequence, Illinois to-day is obliged to pay twelve per cent. for Eastern exchange, about the present difference between the market value of their wild cat money and that of Ohio in the East.

Therefore let the fears of the country subside. The present, however dark, is no index of the future. Present inconvenience will produce future advantage. The country never presented so solid an aspect of wealth, in the great average as at present, and never was doing so well as now. Nor will this prosperity decline for many long years.

Gov. Lane on the Crisis.

The following patriotic letter was written by Gov. Lane, of this State to a friend who had sent him the anti-secession resolutions of a meeting held in Clark county, Ky.

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ind., Dec. 8.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have just received your very interesting letter of the 5th inst. I have listened with intense anxiety to hear the voice of old Kentucky in the present alarming position of our public affairs, and I recognize that familiar and potential voice in the resolutions of your meeting in Clark county and in the grand utterances of Judge Robertson's letter. Your resolutions are worthy of the noble Commonwealth of Kentucky, and equal to the emergency which called them forth. The letter of Judge Robertson is just what the country had a right to expect from the well known, long tried and true patriot of that able, honest and earnest citizen of Kentucky. The State of Indiana is true to the Constitution and loyal to the Union; our people are ready to sell their lives and property in support of the Constitution of the United States, and to obey and execute in good faith every law, State and National.

The present dangerous and alarming condition of things in the South has been brought about by misrepresentation and misapprehension in reference to the opinions and principles of the Republican party. They have been taught to believe that we meditate war upon their domestic institutions; nothing is further from the truth. We have neither the wish nor the power to interfere with slavery in the slave States; and we confidently believe that the honest, economical, wise, patriotic and conservative course which will be pursued by Mr. Lincoln's Administration, will effectually disabuse the minds of our southern brethren from all such injurious impressions.

I am proud of the high and patriotic positions taken by my native State; it shows that she has not forgotten the lessons taught her by the great Kentucky Commoner, Henry Clay; that she is not unmindful of the historic glory that clusters around her early history, and illustrates her mature age, I rely upon the sober second thought and sound common sense of the people to counteract the insidious and treacherous attacks of pestilent Demagogues, whose motto is to rule or ruin, "who would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven."

Your friend,
H. S. LANE.

Hon. Will Cumback.

We insert in another place a communication in favor of H. W. Cumback for United States Senator. For Mr. Cumback we entertain the highest personal regard, and would rejoice with our contributor at his promotion to any place within the gift of the State.

There is an active competition going on in Wisconsin among the Republicans relative to the United States Senator to succeed Mr. Durkee. The competitors are Gov. Randall, Tim. O. Howe, C. C. Washburn, L. F. Harvey and Judge Cole. Gov. Randall, it is believed, has the best chance.

The Crown Point Register says the "Free Lovers" of Berlin Heights, Ohio, propose selling out their present establishment and removing to Lake County, in this State. If they do there will be a little "fun" in that quiet corner, for the people of Lake are not likely to endure a brothel of such pretensions in their midst.

According to the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, but eighty-seven soldiers of the Revolution yet survive, out of one hundred and sixty-five who on the 30th of June, 1859, were on the pension rolls. Among the survivors is one who participated in the first great battle of the Revolution. Pensions are allowed also to sixty widows of Revolutionary soldiers, making the number now on the rolls 3,204, a diminution since the last annual report of 510.

For the American.

FARMER'S CANN, Dec. 16, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit us boys to trouble you and the public with a short letter, to apologize for a very foolish one that appeared in the last Democrat, written by pap. Now pap never wrote that letter. It happened in this way: He did go to town on the day mentioned, and, as he occasionally takes a drink with a friend, he got treated by a man who told him often before the election that if Old Abe was elected there would be hard times, and as soon as he got a little high he was taken to where the chief dealer in wool keeps his office, (or where the office keeps him,) and made to sign his name to that mess of nonsense.

Pap knows better than to be acting the greeny around town, as there represented, on Thanksgiving day, though your town chaps will persist in holding out the idea that because we live in the country we do not know how to behave. All not so. The very man who wrote that letter came to our house last fall, and told us boys and pap the greatest mess about Old Abe being an abolitionist, and that he approved of the John Brown invasion in Virginia, and all such stuff, until Jim and me, who had read the papers, and had read the debates of Douglas and Lincoln, could not stand it any longer, we just turned Republicans; but pap was always a Democrat, and he said he would stick to it in hopes better times would come. Well, dinner came, and this town chap, I guess, thought our dinner was pretty rough; but he thought that he would say something to please mother, so says he, "I always like to go to the country to eat; I like rough victuals so very well." Now if me, or Jim, or pap should say such a thing at a town table, we would be thought greener than pap was on Thanksgiving day.

Pap not only knows how to behave, but he also knows that Old Abe has nothing to do with the color of chicken meat, nor the price of pork in this county nor any where else. These town fellows need not think that just because pap did vote the democratic ticket that he is so cussed foolish as they make out, nor need they think that because he drives oxen that he is one of the team. Now us boys agree, (and pap says so it), that if any one of your town clique will come out here and convince our old Buck (we won't risk it on Berry), that Old Abe has the control of officers now, then Old Buck is his, and we think the old fool will be just fit to go to town to be a drawer of water for your town folks.

No sir, we read that this government is brought in debt by the democratic administration, and now there is no way to get through this winter without issuing Treasury notes, which will bring us more and more in debt, and we see that the democrats have all these things in their own hands, and we look upon this effort to make us folks in the country believe that it is Old Abe doing all this as foolish, and insulting what of intelligence we have.

Why, sir, we had company the other day and killed some chickens; one of them was poor as our national treasury, and as blue as a leader of the Democracy. The rest were all fat. Little sis asked mother if Old Abe didn't make that chicken blue. "Why, no," says mother, "this is one that the leading ones has been making drunkie." I tho't that would do pretty well.

Now, sir, pap is a little mad at the use they are making of him, and says that he wants to be a Democrat the rest of his days, but wants us boys to do as we please. But he says that the clique can't make him believe that Old Abe is so smart as to control our affairs three or four months before he has anything to do with it. And he says that the aid and comfort that the leaders are now giving to the kick up in the South is nothing more, in his benighted mind, than treason.

But we must quit writing, and us boys go to school. I wish pap could go to school and learn to read and write.

Yours, &c.,
JIM AND BILL HIGLANDER.

U. S. Senator—Hon. Will Cumback.

BROADVILLE, Dec. 16, '60.

MR. FOSTER:—We were pleased to notice your very well deserved compliment to Hon. P. A. Hackleman in connection with the Senatorship, and do not desire to detract in the least from his well earned reputation as a lawyer, politician and gentleman. It is my purpose, however, to express what I believe to be the sentiments of a large majority of the Republicans of this vicinity, that Hon. WILL CUMBACK would be their first choice for Senator if it should be given to Eastern Indiana. As the representative of the 4th Congressional District in the 34th Congress Mr. Cumback won "golden opinions" from his constituents and the nation. The youngest member of the Congress, by his gentlemanly deportment, industrious and temperate habits and well-timed, pointed and eloquent remarks, he at once took rank with our ablest statesmen, and as a rising man of mark. No man ever gained a more deserved reputation in a single term in Congress than did Mr. Cumback. As a public speaker he has no superior in the State and has done noble service in the Republican cause in the late and former campaigns.

We are not apprised that Mr. Cumback is a candidate for the Senate, but in for from his uniform practice heretofore, that, like his great model statesman he "will neither seek nor decline" the position. CUMBACK is a young and rising man full of energy and devotion to the Republican cause, a fit representative of "young America," to whom more than all others is due our late magnificent triumph. To such men the Republicans must entrust the ship of State or their late triumph will melt away as the frosts of early morn. In the midst of the least doubt or conflict of choice, we hope to see the Republicans of the Legislature turn with unanimity to Mr. Cumback.

UREKA.

Parson Brownlow on Lincoln.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, edited by Parson Brownlow, makes a candid effort to deal justly with the Republicans. Of Mr. Lincoln he says:

Mr. Lincoln himself is no doubt a patriotic man, and a sincere lover of his country. He is, to-day, what he has always been, an Old Clay Whig, differing in no respect—not even upon the subject of slavery—from the Sage of Ashland.

And again:
Did Lincoln receive the suffrages of the North under a pledge that if elected, he would disregard his oath of office, violate the Constitution, and subvert the Union? Certainly not, for had he given that pledge, the day his election was announced, the entire South would have been united in carrying out a most thorough and determined revolution, and thousands of true men at the North would have joined us. But now that Lincoln is elected, will he execute the purposes of Abolitionism? This he cannot do under the solemn oath to be administered at his inauguration. And who will say that he intends taking that oath with treason on his heart, and perjury on his tongue? We have no right to judge of Lincoln by anything but his acts, and these can only be appreciated after his inauguration. He knows very well that he cannot violate the Constitution in any serious particular, without rendering a dissolution of the Union necessary on the part of the South, and thereby involving the North in alarming trouble and certain ruin. His Constitution was planned by its sagacious and patriotic authors to protect the South in just such an emergency as this. If, then, Lincoln is not a patriot at heart, and we assume no such thing, the Constitution and his oath will make him administer the Government patriotically.

The Louisville Journal proposes a method for settling the question of the South. It is, that the Union men of both Houses assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives, provide in the hall an ample supply of Old Boerbon, Colt's revolvers, Bowie knives and John Brown picks, lock door and fight out the issue they have joined. He who commits the most havoc will be the greatest benefactor of his country. The sole survivor to be dubbed the Champion of America and to be pensioned for life.

Rev. Thomas Stockton, the venerable chaplain of the House of Representatives, in his prayer at the opening of the session occasioned an irreverent grin on the faces of the members by the following invocation to Almighty Power: "O, Lord, consider our President and his advisers! They lack wisdom, but if they ask Thee, Thou wilt give them liberally and abundantly not."

In the year 1861 there will be an annular eclipse of the sun on the 14th of January, another on the 7th of July, and a total eclipse on the 31st of December. There will also be a partial eclipse of the moon on the 17th of December.

Governor P. F. Thomas, of Maryland, has been appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of the Treasury to succeed Mr. Cobb. He is believed to be a competent and worthy officer, and opposed to secession.

General Cass, to the regret of all, has resigned his position of Secretary of State, which it is said, grew out of the refusal of the President to send additional troops to Fort Monroe.

Another English Prince will shortly visit this country. It is Prince Alfred, the second son of Queen Victoria, who has left the ship Euryalus, and will join the St. George, a larger vessel, which will sail early next year for the West Indies and North America.

A Mrs. Nesbit of Green township Mercer county, Penn., was beaten to death, a few days since, by fanatic son, who had been recently removed from the asylum.

A bill has been introduced into the Arkansas Legislature to suspend for a period of two years the collection, by legal process, of all debts due in the State.

LAST YEAR AND THIS.—The Louisville Journal says:

Last year when the United States marines captured John Brown and his fellow traitors, who had seized the United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, there were no objections raised to the employment of Federal troops. Now the United States Arsenal at Charleston is in the possession of private citizens, and Fort Moultrie is threatened with attack; it is argued that it would be tyrannical and despotism to send Federal troops for their protection.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAST DAY PROCLAMATION.

To the People of the United States—A Recommendation.

Numerous appeals have been made to me by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, to recommend that a day be set apart for Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer throughout the Union. In compliance with their request, and my own sense of duty, I designate Friday, the 4th day of January 1861, for this purpose, and recommend that the people assemble on that day, according to their several forms of worship, to keep it as a solemn fast.

The Union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger; panic and disunion are a fearful character prevail throughout the land, our laboring population are without employment, and consequently deprived of the means of earning their bread. Indeed, hope seems to have deserted the minds of men. All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay, and the wisest councils of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

In this hour of our calamity and peril to whom shall we resort for relief but to the God of our fathers? His omnipotent arm only can save us from the fearful effects of our civil crimes and follies—our ingratitude and guilt towards our Heavenly Father.

Let us, then, with deep contrition and penitent sorrow, unite in humbling ourselves before the Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment. Let us implore Him to remove from our hearts that false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield a just submission to the unforseen exigencies by which we are now surrounded. Let us with deep reverence beseech Him to restore the friendship and good will which prevailed in former days between the several States; and, above all, to save us from the horrors of civil war and "blood-guiltiness." Let our fervent prayer ascend to His throne that He would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as He did our fathers in the darkest days of the revolution, and preserve our Constitution and Union for ages yet to come.

An Omnipotent Providence may overrule existing evils for permanent good. He can make the wrath of man to praise him, and the remainder of wrath He can restrain. Let me invoke every individual, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country for keeping this day holy; and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 12.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Wigfall made the most violent secession speech of the season. The immediate cause of secession, he continued, is the election to the Presidency of a Black Republican. The people of the North must know that the present state of affairs has been brought about by the Helper book by the teachings of the Senator from New York (Seward)—by the preaching of the pretended followers of Christ, and by teaching in your schools even the children to hate us. The Senator from New York had told his Wide-Awake propaganda that their services could not be dispensed with after the election, but that they would be needed to secure the fruits of victory. There are half a million of uniformed men, well drilled, and the purpose of their organization is to sweep the country in which I live with fire and sword.

Mr. Seward rose and said: "I want to know the ground and place it is to take place." [Laughter and applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Seward replied that he did not say what was published in the newspapers. I do remember to have read a letter which I received from some unknown person in a Southern State, professing to implicate something I said in some speech of mine; but I can't tell what I may have said that could be perverted so as to imply that I ever said or intimated that the Wide-Awakes were being kept organized; or disciplined, or uniformed, or associated at all to secure the fruits of their victory. I think I can safely say I have never said anything which could be so construed. I hope the Senator will excuse me. I hope he will not deem it necessary for me to put myself under any obligation to explain anything hereafter.

Mr. Wigfall continued, and said, "The denial of the Senator is all I ask. I only saw a report of his speech."

A Short Honeymoon.

On Monday last a wedding took place not a thousand miles from this city, in which one of the parties, at least, was looking forward to a bright and happy future of wedded bliss, without a single cloud to obscure her pathway of conjugal felicity. Fancy then her feelings, when, after the ceremony was performed and on their way to the railroad station, where they were to embark on the bridal train—at seeing a couple of officers approaching the carriage in which she was riding with her newly espoused, and to see him suddenly alight, and as if borne by the wings of the wind, fly across the fields, the nearest way to the cars—which as luck would have it were just beginning to move—step on board and disappear from her sight, perhaps forever. On enquiring the cause of such strange conduct in her groom, she was informed by the officers that they had received intelligence that he had, besides himself, another wife and two or three children, and that they had an order for his arrest. She thanked them very kindly for their timely interference and returned once more to her home a much sadder, and perhaps a wiser woman than when she left it but a short half hour before.—*Laurenceburg Republican.*

The profits of the Bank of England, the venerable and majestic Old Lady of Threadneedle street, have averaged a fraction under nine per cent. per annum for eleven years past.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1860.

SENATE.

Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky, offered the following:
WHEREAS, Alarming dissensions have arisen between the Northern and Southern States as to the rights of the common territory of the United States, and it is eminently desirable and proper that the dissensions be settled by constitutional provisions which give equal justice to all sections, and thereby restore peace, therefore

Resolved, That by the Senate and House of Representatives the following article be proposed and submitted as an amendment to the Constitution when ratified by the Convention of three-fourths of the people of the States: First, in all the territory now or hereafter acquired north of lat. 36 deg. 30 min.; Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, is prohibited, while in all the territory south of that Slavery is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all departments of the Federal Government, during its continuance. All the territory north and south of said line, in such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, when it contains a population necessary for a member of Congress, with a Republican form of government, shall be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States, with or without Slavery, as the Constitution shall prescribe.

Second, Congress shall have no power to abolish Slavery in the States perpetrating Slavery.

Third, Congress shall have no power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia while it exists in Virginia and Maryland or either, nor shall Congress at any time prohibit the officers of the Government or members of Congress, whose duties require them to live in the District of Columbia, bringing Slaves there and holding them as such.

Fourth, Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of Slaves from one State to another by land, navigable rivers or sea.

Fifth, Congress shall have the power by law to pay an owner who shall apply, the full value for a fugitive slave in all cases where the marshal is prevented from discharging his duty by force or rescue made after arrest. In all such cases the owner shall have the power to sue the county in which the violence or rescue was made; and the county shall have the right to sue the individual who committed the wrong, in the same manner as the owner could sue.

Sixth, No future amendment or amendments shall affect the preceding articles; and Congress shall never have the power to interfere with Slavery within the States where it is now permitted.

The last resolution declares that the Southern States have a right to the faithful execution of the law for the recovery of slaves, and such laws ought not to be repealed or modified so as to impair their efficiency. All laws in conflict with the Fugitive Slave law, shall not be deemed improper for Congress to ask their repeal. The Fugitive Slave law ought to be so altered as to make the fee of the Commissioner equal whether he decides for or against the claimant, and the clause authorizing the person holding the warrant to summon a posse comitatus to be so altered as to restrict it to cases where violence or rescue is attempted. The laws for the suppression of the African slave trade ought to be effectually executed.

The bill for the admission of Kansas was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Green was made the special order for Monday next.

A Republican wins a Negro on a Bet.

Last summer H. F. Sickles, Esq. of Moline, an extensive miller, met E. M. Whitford, Esq. of St. Louis, Mo., a prominent slaveholder, when an animated discussion ensued between them on the subject of politics, which ended in a bet between the parties, Mr. W. betting a negro with Mr. S. against an amount of flour equal to the value of the negro, that Abraham Lincoln could not carry Illinois or New York. Mr. S. of course won the bet. He had all along considered the matter as a joke, and was surprised when he was apprised by Mr. W. that the slave was in St. Louis at his disposal. He immediately went to see his newly obtained piece of property, a likely fellow, worth \$1,500, and without delay took him before the Recorder and gave him his free papers, telling him that he now owned himself and could do whatever he pleased.

It is supreme folly for the Administration party to attack Hannibal Hamlin, the newly elected Vice President of the United States. We perceive that even Mr. Yancy has descended to the point of saying that Mr. Hamlin is a mulatto. Mr. Yancy and the Administration papers should remember that Mr. Hamlin never was called a mulatto until he became a Republican. Our own knowledge and estimate of the man is that he is an upright, fearless and conscientious statesman. He never could have won his way in the Democratic party first, and in the Republican party second, without being a person of very considerable abilities.—*Phila. Press.*

SECESSION BONNET.—The Charleston Mercury gives the following description of a bonnet worn by a South Carolina lady:

"The bonnet is composed of white and black Georgia cotton, the streamers ornamented with Palm-tree trees and Lone Stars, embroidered in gold thread, while the feathers are formed of white and black worsted."

What would our Lincoln ladies think of a distinctive bonnet of Connecticut corn cobs, trimmed with pumpkin vines, and ornamented with wooden nutmegs?—*Hartford Paper.*

LADIES OF THE WHITE HOUSE.—It is announced that Mrs. Lincoln will begin with Mrs. Miriam Edwards, of Springfield, Illinois, said to be an educated and accomplished lady and a good-looking niece, about eighteen years old.

CHARCOAL A CURE FOR BURNS.—The Gazette Medical and Surgical says that, by an accident, charcoal had been discovered to be a cure for burns. By laying a piece of cold charcoal upon a burn, the pain subsides immediately. By leaving the charcoal on one hour, the wound is healed as had been demonstrated on several occasions. The remedy is cheap, and simple, and certainly deserves a trial.

Cincinnati Market.

Wheat—The receipts since Saturday were only about 500 bushels, and the market was rather buoyant, and 50 bushels were paid for good hops, on the spot. For forward delivery there were none, except 15,000 bushels, which were not disposed of at the price asked for forward delivery. The sales were:
200 strong 200 lbs. 50 50
170 " 230 234 50 50
180 " 200 200 50 50

Provisions.—The demand for Mess Pork has fallen, and prices are off. But week were bought at \$14 50, and at 10¢ above there were no buyers over this rate. A good demand for the Green Hams in the morning, and 15,000 pieces sold at 12 1/2¢/lb., the latter rate for lots to be delivered tomorrow. 100 pieces sides sold at 4 1/2¢. There is a moderate demand for Lard, and buyers are willing to pay 15¢, but it is generally held at 10¢. Bulk Hams are held at 5 1/2¢ and 7 1/2¢/lb., with some demand at these rates packed.

Flour.—The market is somewhat dull, and the demand quite light; good Superfine is generally held at \$4 25, although parcels could not be forced on the market at over \$4 50, and the market is quite limited. Extra ranges from \$4 40 to 45¢.

Groceries.—A fair demand for Sugar, in irregular way, at 6 1/2¢/lb. Molasses firm, and held at 10¢, chiefly the latter rate, and in the small way. It is obtained. Coffee, a lot of inferior, just received from New Orleans, is offered at 12 1/2¢/lb.

Wheat.—The demand continues good and the receipts light, and holders are asking an advance of 5¢ per bush, but buyers are not willing to pay over 10¢ for prime hard and white.

Corn.—Bar is in good demand and firm at 35¢ at the lower end. There is some inquiry for yellow for shipping, and the market is held at 35¢, including sacks. There was a sale of 9,000 bush Bar at its landing, but the terms were not made public.

Hay.—The market continues dull, and the demand limited, though there have been no change in prices. We quote prime Timothy at \$13 50 to 40 per ton, and the market is held at \$13 50.

Butter.—Prime Roll is in good demand at 14 1/2¢, other qualities are dull.

New Advertisements.

MRS. E. HOHMANN.

Has just received a new and entire stock of

FANCY GOODS,

AND

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Consisting of the latest styles of

Ribbons and Flowers,

Embroideries, Head-dresses, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

WOOLEN GOODS

SUCH AS

OPERA HOODS AND COMFORTERS

of all kinds, which she will sell at

THE LOWEST PRICES.

She has also a good assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, and Shawls and Bonnets, Hats and Caps of the latest styles. Ladies' and Children's Hosiery. Any one wanting anything in the line of

Fancy and Millinery Goods

should give her a call before going elsewhere. She is confident of satisfying any one's taste. She has just received a large and complete supply of Christmas Toys, as all descriptions.

MRS. E. HOHMANN.

Has also received a large assortment of Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing, and Gentlemen's Hats, Caps, &c.

MR. F. HOHMANN.

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WATCHES

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